# The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1855. VOL. 5---NO 43.

**EMOCRATIC PIONEER.**

L. D. STARKE,

DITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

UBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.

ingle copy, one year, - - - - - $2 50
ive copies, one year, - - - - - 11 00
en copies, one year, - - - - - 20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

e square of 16 lines or less, first insertion very subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual rements made on favorable terms.
Office corner of Main and Road tret.


## POETRY.

From the Boston Statesman.

### LIFE WAS MADE FOR LOVING.

ere is music in my heart,
Playing many an airy measure;
ey fashioneth my art
To her wayward pleasure.
Joy above and joy below,
Mingled much with grief and woe,
the life we treasure.
e to all the earth around
ings this balmy weather;
n let love to love be bound,
nd hearts linked together.

re is gladness in my soul,
lling like a twilight o'er me;
ughts of sadness upward roll
ke a veil before me—
And about me, warm and true,
Come those eyes of thine so blue,
nce the day I saw thee.
me not, sweet lady fair,
n are prone to roving;
hy bright and golden hair!
ife was made for loving. F. W. F.

### SCATTER YE SEEDS.

r ye seeds, and flowers will spring;
w them at broadcast o'er hill and glen;
n your garden, and time will bring
ht flowers, with seeds to scatter again.

r ye seeds,—nor think them lost,
ugh they fall amid leaves and are buried in earth;
will awake them, though heedlessly tossed,
to beautiful flowers those seeds will give birth.

r ye seeds: tire not, but toil;
the work of life, 'tis the labor of man;
head, in the heart, and on earth's own soil,
, gather and sow, through life's own span,

r ye seeds in the field of mind—
ls of flowers, with seeds of grain;
spring and summer sweet garlands ye'll find,
in autumn ye'll reap rich fruits for your pain.

ye seeds in the garden of heart,
s of affection, of truth, and of love;
te carefully each hidden part,
thy flowers will be seen by angels above.

ye seeds—the seeds of Hope;
t in your bosom the Tree of Life—
he flowers here budding in Heaven shall ope,
in Heaven will ripen the fruits of strife.

catter ye seeds each passing year;
amid winds and storms of rain;—
ive thee courage, Faith cast out fear,
will requite thee with infinite gain.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HUNTERS.—POOR TOM'S FATE.

the foot of the Ozark Mountains, the rocky slopes extended far into ltivated settlements, and at no great ce from the bank of the Mulberry, foamed and roared against the sharp of ice with which the extraordinary ere winter threatened to imprison o white hunters walked wrapped in blankets, along the stream, and d to be looking for a place where ould cross to the other side.

y were two powerful looking fellas they walked on with their rifles ir shoulders, and the elegant fringe, the closely-fitting and carefully moccasins showed that they had ed the habits of the woods and not se 'land hunters' who, especially at ay, had begun traversing the west part of the State in order to find out ost favorably situated districts, and ase, or at least lay claim to

ll,' one of them at last said, as he d, 'our searching is of no use—you was right; the stream here is too for us to find a tree lying across it. I really went to work with my litmahawk, and felled one of the nearest trees, it would not be long enough. es a heavy storm is gathering behind nd I think we should not do wrong we to make arrangements for passing night better than the last; it will be cold.'

t's very annoying, though, Bill,' and his brother crossly, that we should reach the ravine over there to-night, the first place we should find famous ers in one of the numerous caves, hen, besides, I should have liked to for bears; there are sure to be there. The water's too cold for us m across, and the storm will not be a g one; so then, to work; here are old enough lying about, and a bark roof e easily made.'

here are almost too many trees lying a-' Tom replied, looking all around him, those still standing seem rotten and to fall. I do not much like the ht of comming here, for you know story father told once about such a

onsense!' Bill said laughingly we find a better camping place? little stream runs along at our feet, there's plenty of wood close at hand, the young trees will furnish famous poles, and the bark there is first rate for a roof.'

Tom made no further objection; the spot looked too inviting, and they were both soon engaged raising a rough shelter that night at least, which could afford them refuge against the collecting storm. Under such good hands the work was easily accomplished, and the next half hour found both under their quickly erected roof, watching the pieces of meat broiling in the fire.

'It's strange how cold it has suddenly turned,' Tom at length broke the silence, 'only look, the water in the tin pan is frozen quite hard, and the wind has chopped round to the north east; it blows confoundedly sharp, too.'

'Let it blow,' Bill yawned, as he wrapped himself closely in the folds of his blanket; 'I am tired and want to sleep, Tom, lay a couple of boughs on the fire before you turn in, and the one awake to-morrow must arouse the other.'

Midnight was past, and the fire had nearly expired, but the two brothers slept firmly, and the icy north wind that howled over the snow-clad hills into the valley, could not disturb their slumber. Heavy masses of clouds had, however, collected together from various quarters; darkly threatening they brooded over the rustling forest, and the stately trees shook and bowed their leafless branches as if in timid forebodings of the approaching storm. A bright flash of lightning suddenly burst from the black heavens, and a terrific peal of thunder almost instantaneously followed the messenger of destruction. One of the terrible winter storms was impending, and the unchained hurricane howled and tore through the narrow mountain ravines.

'Bill!' cried Tom, springing up in horror, 'Bill, get up; we dare not lie down; see how the old trees quiver; and you hear there's one of them cracking!'

'Hallo!' Bill replied, as he quickly threw off his blanket, 'has it caught us? Hi! Tom, lay hold of the roof; I'm blessed if the confounded northwester won't take it along with it.

His fear was not entirely unfounded, for at the same instant such a furious blast burst from the opposite valley that it half uncovered their resting place in a second and burning ashes and sparks were carried far away in the gloom of night. A lightning flash again burst forth from the clouds, and the thunder deadened the sound of the howling storm. Then it suddenly seemed as if the whole earth was torn from its foundations; far, far away on it came, like the crash of a thousand cannons; then near and nearer it roared, spreading wild and terrible overthrow and harrowing desolation around.

'Almighty God, a hurricane!' Tom cried, starting up in terror, for at the same moment the storm reached them. The giant trunks, which had withstood centuries, bowed like thin twigs, and with one blow that struck terror to the hearts of the listeners, the whole forest was mowed level with the earth by the hand of the Almighty.

The hurricane raged further and further with frightful velocity; for miles around it ovethrew the tall oaks, and hurled them like reeds to the ground; for miles around it marked its path with desolation and destruction; but silence, grave-like silence, followed in its track, and rested over the widely-scattered trees; not a breath was stirring, and the calamness of death, after this horrifying outbreak of the elements, affected the poor heart of a mortal with more agonizing shudder than it had felt even in the most terrible fury of the storm.

Bill had miraculously escaped, without even the slightest injury; clinging tightly to an immense tree that had previously fallen; another oak that had fallen across it only served to save him, as it guarded him from the other continually falling branches and smaller trees; but now as soon as the first most pressing danger passed, he jumped up and cried, filled with terror, to his brother:

'Tom—brother Tom—do answer, Tom. Great God! has such a terrible end fallen to your share?'

No! it would have been better for him if that had been his lot: he still lived and his weak voice at no great distance, struck the hunter's attentive ear.

'All-merciful Heavens!' the latter cried when he had quickly leaped over a couple of trees lying in his way, and with a blazing pine torch in his hand stood before him he sought.

'All-merciful Heavens!' he repeated in almost maddening agony, and covered his face with his hands, for close to him, as pale as a corpse, with both his thighs buried beneath an immense oak, which was shattered from top to bottom, lay his Tom, his brother, the playmate of his youth, the darling of his heart.

'It's very cold,' the unhappy man whispered, and looked up imploringly to the hunter, who apparently incapable of any further movement, stood near him as if hewn out of stone—'it's very cold, Bill; can't you bring me a little fire?'

The words broke the charm which seemed to possess his half unconscious brother.

'Tom, Tom!' he cried, as he threw himself with groans on the multilated body of his dearest companion.

'You hurt me, Bill, the latter entreated; my arms pain me, and it is so cold.'

'Wait, you shall have fire in a few seconds.' Bill now cried, as he sprung hastily up, 'lie there a minute longer, and I'll fetch you some ashes, and then help you up—only a moment's patience;' and in haste he flew back to the still burning camp-fire. Ah! he did not notice the features of the unhappy man, as he begged him to have patience. He hurriedly collected all the ashes and burning wood his arms could hold—the flames scorching his hunting shirt and hands—he did not notice it, and flew back to his brother's side, plenty of drift wood lay around, and in a few moments a bright, cheering fire flared by the side of the tree, under whose giant weight the poor fellow lay buried alive.

Bill now regarded with a shudder the terrible scene, and madly threw himself on the tree, which a hundred men could not have raised, and tried his utmost strength on an impossibility.

'Bill!' Tom gently begged him, 'come here; come, give me your hand; that's right. And now, Bill, do you really love me?'

A conclusive grasp of his brother's hand answered the question; speak he could not; for the tears he had suppressed with difficulty suffocated every sound.

'Will you do me a service?' Tom implored, drawing the unresisting man closer to him.

'A service!' Bill whispered—'a service! What can you ask that I would not do for you if it was in my power?'

'You promise to do it?

'What is it?' the hunter asked, in terror.

'Take your rifle,' Tom begged, 'and put an end to my sufferings.'

'Tom!' the brother cried, as he sprung up in horror.

'Put an end to my sufferings,' the unhappy man entreated. 'Bill! brother! if you ever loved me, prove it now. Do not let me perish here, slowly and horribly.'

'I will save you if it costs me my life,' Bill cried. 'I will return with assistance this very night.'

'That is not possible,' the poor fellow replied, sorrowfully shaking his head.—'The next settlement is by the nearest road, at least fifteen miles from here; but the road you would have to take to go round the rocks and ravines, is twenty; and if you come back, if you brought fifty men with you, what help can they give me?' Both my thighs are shattered, and the nearest doctor lives at Little Rock, hundreds of miles from here, and whither we scarce know the direction. Bill will you let me lie here for days, and afterwards see me perish miserably?'

'Ask my own life, and you shall have it with pleasure; but don't require such a terrible thing from me; it must be possible to save you—I have my tomahawk—I can cut this tree through—I can——

'Can you cure wounds like these?' Tom interrupted him, and pointed with his hand to his thigh. It was a terrible sight, and the brother fell upon his knees, with a groan.

'I cannot murder you,' he gently said.

'And do you call that murder? Oh, Bill!' he continued, 'could you only fancy the pain I am now suffering, you would take compassion—would not let me beg in vain.'

'I will give you a rifle; don't make me my brother's murderer,' Bill groaned.

'My right arm is also broken; I cannot even if I would.'

'Tom!' the powerful man sobbed, as he threw himself by his brother's side, 'what is it you want of me?'

'What did you lately do to Nestor when the bear had torn him so terribly?'

'I shot him.'

'He was your favorite dog.'

Bill only answered with sobs.

'And you loved him more than me?' Tom now asked, almost reproachfully.

'Oh! why did I not heed your warning when we last night reached this unhappy spot? Why did I not avoid the decayed trees that threatened us on all sides? Why——

'Bill! the unhappy man interrupted him, 'do you mean to free me from my tortures?'

'I will!' the poor fellow sobbed on his brother's neck. They held one another in a cold embrace for a long while, but when Tom tried to unloose his hold, his brother only held him the tighter. Day at length broke in the east, and the sun shone on the chaos of wildly-scattered trees around.

'Let us part,' Tom whispered; 'be a man.'

'Well, then, be it so. I see you are right. It is impossible to save you. I know, too, that I should have asked the same of you in a similar case; and you would not have refused me. Pray to God for the last time, and pray too for me, that he may forgive me the murder of my brother!'

Bill tottered away to fetch his rifle, but he returned in a few moments with a firm and certain step. With his gun in his hand, he swung himself with his right hand over the shattered trunks, and soon stood again by the side of his brother who looked affectionately in his face.

'I am ready,' said the latter, with a smile, 'do not tremble, and God reward you for your kindness—good bye! He offered him his hand as he turned away his face.

'Brother!' the tortured brother cried, in agony, and threw himself again on his breast. Once again they held each other in a close embrace, till Tom entreated gently, 'Do not delay any longer.' With a hasty bound the hunter stood on his feet, raised his rifle to his cheek, and lay the next moment unconscious by the side of the brother he had shot.

What more have I to tell? Shall I describe how he awoke, and piled branch upon branch on his brother's corpse, so that the wolf and panther might not fasten their greedy teeth in the beloved remains—how he tottered away and wrestled with death for many months in the wild dreams of fever, carefully nursed by kind friends? No! enough of this sorrowful tale. His brother's blood-covered face did not long trouble him in his nightly dreams, or cause him to spring in terror from his bed, and try to fly. In an expedition against some plundering Creeks, a compassionate bullet put an end to his life, and kind friends buried him where he fell. But his memory is still retained in that neighborhood, and when a hunter camps at night, and turns an enquiring glance towards the giant trunks which menacingly surround him, then a gentle prayer of even the roughest and wildest of the band arises and whispers, 'God preserve me from poor Tom's fate.'

*From the Boston Olive Branch.*

### IDLE WOMEN.

Show me an idle woman, and I will show you a discontented, peevish, restless meddler. No matter if wealth has fallen to her lot. On her velvet lounges, amid the drapery of her parlors, surrounded by everything gorgeous and beautiful, she is miserable. There is no room for her heart to grow; her sympathies are warped, her fancies discolored. She chides time for a laggard and sighs, and groans, and scandalises till it is time to dress, or the character of her neighbor is ruined.

An idle woman! How can she be idle? What! sit with folding hands and gaping jaws and watery eyes, and talk, and wish and loll—and are there many such? Doubtless; women who can sacrifice nothing for real good, who would pity but not aid those who apply to them for help; women who are ashamed to work because a rich neighbor, might catch them at it.'

Such women, and we belive it is heaven's truth that we repeat, are more than half the cause of our national misfortunes. The imports of rich silks and foreign fabrics are for them. The toil of hard working husbands and fathers is for them. Instead of encourging home manufactures and making themselves of some use, they send millions and millions to increase foreign capital and then are willing to be laughed at for their pains. What if the women of 1700 had done thus? What if they had said, 'it is our right to remain idle and delicate; to let the implements of labor alone; to dress as richly as we please, to make all nations minister to our vanity.' Was George Washington's wife any less a lady because she made and wore her own homespun? Was George Washington's mother any the less a lady because she planted and with her own hands turned up the ground?

Idle! how can woman be idle? With perishing thousands around her, with heart, head and hands, with resources on every side, how can she be idle? If she has time and means, what an angel she may be on earth? Is she formmed of clay too nice to seek out the disconsolate, the suffering, the erring? Is her foot too dainty to tread the crazy floors of poverty, her hand too soft to touch the haggard temples of the sick?

And yet young girls are growing up, for we see them, to move languidly from the door of home to the school room door; to read for hours till their eyes grow dim, to dress for dinner, to promenade, to—sleep, eat and vegetate; in fine to lead idle, luxurious lives. Sometimes it is true a sincere affection for some penniless but hard working man, changes the current of his life, and they grow content to work, to wait, to save, to be busy. But too often they marry fast young men, board for a year in false security, their habits become permanent, and when their homes—so called—are broken up, farewell to peace, to happiness.

We have a recipe for those who have little or nothing to do—something that will stir up benevolence and stimulate ambition. It is this; form associations of 'American women,' willing to labor for the country in earnest. Let those associations set their faces against foreign manufactures—at least for a time. Wear something of coarser texture—it will help many an American to get bread for his family. Countenance no monoplist; scorn the trafficer in human misery; scorn the man who would for his own enrichment take the very meal from the mouth of the poor.

Make the speculator in flour a jest and and a byword; you can do it. Your power is immense, you know not how great; you can never rightly estimate the opportunities you have already missed for the want of a little energy, a little of the missionary spirit, a little wholesome hate of iniquity.

We cannot do much personally, for such an association, but we will aid it as in our power lies, by the pen, and by our countenance; if we were rich we would aid with our means; but there are plenty of *good men* who love their country, and want to see its women industrious and patriotic, who would, and will give liberally for the furtherance of such a cause. Who then will make it an object of shop keepers to declare in order that they may sell their goods 'I assure you madam, the articles are purely American?' Wouldn't some big fibbing be done in the way of palming off their inferor English, Paris or Irish manufactures for 'purely American, I assure you madam?'

M. A. D.

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At Paris, a singular marriage was celebrated in the chapel of the Hotel des Invalides; that of a Zouave, who lost both hands in the seige of Sebastopol, with a young woman of some property. The couple were engaged to be married before the Zouave left for Sebastopol; and when he came back, gloriously mutilated, his betrotheddeclared that she would keep her word. The marriage was attended by the governor of the hotel and his staff, and by all the invalids. After the ceremony, the cross of the legion of honor was presented to the hero, in the name of the emperor, and a valuable present to the bride in the name of the empress. The Zouave has, besides, been admitted to the Hotel des Invalides, and promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant.

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☞ The latest folly enjoyed by the goddess of fashion upon her abject devotees, the ladies of New York, is the wearing of bonnet ribbons four feet long. The bonnets, meanwhile, continue to recede from public observation. They have long been invisible to the naked eye—of the wearer; and they now threaten to run entirely to ribbon.

### MRS. PHIPS'S DOUGH-FACE.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

Mr. Phips was a good man and a loving husband, as everybody, even to the servants and sewing-girls who were employed about his house, willingly and admiringly testified.

'My dear,' said he to Mrs. Phips, one fine, clear, winter morning, (he always called his wife 'my dear,' which proves my opening assertion,) 'my dear, I am sorry to be absent all night from your sweet company, and from my dear home; but I believe I shall be obliged to go away, on business, this P. M., and am afraid I shall not be able to return till to-morrow afternoon.'

'Where are you going, my dear?' asked Mrs. P., with a sweet smile.

'To Providence, to see about that Lane affair, of which I told you.'

'Oh,' said Mrs. Phips, with an air of satisfaction. She evidently had no objections to the projected jaunt.

Mr. Phips accordingly departed. The weather had been remarkably cold for several days, and pretty little Mrs. Phips was very much troubled by a chapped face.—It had been quite sore, and fretted her not a little. She was afraid it diminished her beauty, and rendered her an object less pleasing to her husband's eyes.

As she sat sewing that afternoon, she thought over what she had better do to cure the unpleasant roughness.

'I know what I *can* do,' said she aloud; 'I'll put a dough covering on my face to-night, and by to-morrow it will be as soft and smooth as ever.

So that evening she made Dolly, the chambermaid, bring up a pint of dough, and, after making all due preparations for bed, she rolled and patted out a sort of mask; and taking care to make a place to breathe through, also a hole for each eye, she stuck it on to her face, and tying it fast with a napkin, laid herself peacefully down to rest.

Now it so happened that Mr. Phips met a man upon the road to Providence, who had urgent business with him, and it became necessary that he should return to Boston.

He did so, and gave his entire attention to his companion until near eleven o'clock that night, when he turned his steps towards his home.

He smiled gently to himself, as he trod the crisp ground of the common over which his path led him; and one could easily guess he was thinking of the pleasant surprise his wife would feel upon seeing him home so soon.

He entered the house with a night-key, and, as it was bright moonlight, he thought it useless to light up the gas to undress by, so moved about without it. The rays of the moon fell across the bed and illumined—what! surely *that* ghastly visage was not the face of his *dear wife?*

As the eyes of the horror-stricken man rested upon the horribly strange thing, lying on the white pillow, where the (to his eyes) beautiful face of his darling *Nancy* belonged, he uttered an unearthly sound, somewhere between a groan, an oath, and a death-rattle, and staggered back against a chair on which Mrs. Phips had placed a pitcher of water and a glass. The chair and its contents, with Mr. Phips on top of the broken glass and china, came to the floor. Up jumped the fearful vision, and, in a sepulchral voice demanded, 'what is it?' then cried, 'thieves! robbers!' and 'fire!' almost in a breath.

The unfortunate husband, half-distracted by bewildering terror, started for the door. But the brave goblin had no idea of letting a robber escape so. She rushed after him, and down stairs the two raced—he, with his hair rising and stiffening in all directions over his head, and the blood dripping from half a dozen gashes in his body; she, screaming with might and main for 'help!' her muffled tones sounding worse and worse at every word. On and on went the twain, till the large dining-hall was reached. There the terrified servants were meditating whether they had better run *to* or *from* the scene of action. The gas was blazing there, for Biddy, Dolly and Jim had no notion of being murdered in the dark.

Oh! ye mirthful and grotesque deities of old, how would ye have delighted in that scene!

At the sight of the bloody garments of their master, and the shocking goblin which followed hard after him, Biddy and Jim uttered a pair of yells that were *original* beyond all imitation, and dropped, as if shot by hot thunderbolts, in two heaps upon the floor. Dolly, who had carried up that unlucky bit of dough, understood the matter better, and, with a sweep of her powerful arm, she arrested her master's flight, and brushed of the mask which her mistress wore

More ashamed of the figure they had cut before their servants, than they would care to own, the two subsided individuals suddenly withdrew into the privacy of their chamber, leaving Dolly, whose agony of mirth broke forth the very moment the last flutter of night-linen had disappeared through the door, to 'shake out' her fellow-servants, and satisfy them, the best way she could, that the '*shapes of terror*' which had blasted their vision, were nothing but mortal shapes of flesh and blood, *rather* sparely covered with drygoods,—Hoping that Mr. and Mrs. Phips enjoyed a good night's rest, and that their little adventure in no wise disturbed their conjugal felicity, I wish my readers a respectful good afternoon, and relapse into silence.

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☞ As winged lightnings dart from the clouds when Jupiter has unbarred the bolts, so does a young darkie run like blazes when a young dog is after him.

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☞ His name was a terrible name indeed,
'Twas Timothy Mull—gin,
And whenever he emptied a tumbler of punch,
He always wanted it *full* ag'in,

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The Lawyer and the Teamster.—The Boston Journal relates the following anecdote of Honorable Jeremiah Mason, the distinguished lawyer:

Mr. Mason was something of a giant in physical as well as mental proportions, and in youth must have possessed a powerful frame. In a sitting position, he did not, however, appear above ordinary stature, not only from great length of limb, but from a habit of stooping which he had acquired. While in the vigor and strength of early manhood, Mr. Mason happened one very cold day to be driving along a road in the country, half buried up under warm buffalo robes, and looking rather insignificant to a casual observer at least, so he appeared to an impudent teamster who approached in an opposite direction, occupying so large a portion of the road with his team that passing was a difficult matter for another vehicle. As they neared each other, Mr. Mason courteously requested the teamster to turn out and give him room; but the saucy varlet, with an impudent look at the appearently small youth, peremptorily refused, and told him to turn out himself. Mr. Mason, who instantly perceived that there was but one course to pursue, quietly stopped his horse, laid the reins over the dasher, and slowly began to roll down the robes, at the same time drawing up his legs and gradually rising from his seat.

The teamster silently watched these motions; but, as the legs obtained a foundation, and foot after foot of Mr. Mason's mammoth proportions came into view, a look of astonishment, like a circle in the water, spread over his hitherto calm face, and, with a deprecating gesture, he presently exclaimed, "That'll do, stranger—*don't rise any more*—I'll turn out!" Mr. Mason soon had the track to himself, and the bewildered teamster drove off at a brisk pace.

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One of the Speeches.—The following is the peroration of 'that speech' which Gen. Cuckum made in the House of Representatives in the days of '54:40 or fight:' 'Mr. Speaker.—When I open my eyes and look over the vast expanse of this country—when I see how the yeast of freedom has caused it to rise in the scale of civilization and expansion on every side—when I see it growing, swelling, roaring like a spring freshet I cannot resist the idea, sir, that the day will come when this great nation, like a young school-boy, will burst its straps and become entirely too big for its boots. Sir, we want elbow room—the continent and nothing but the continent—and we will have it. Then shall Uncle Sam, place his hat upon the Canadas, rest his right arm on the Oregon and California coast, his left on the eastern seaboard, and whittle away the British power, while reposing his leg, like a freeman upon Cape Horn! Sir, the day *will*—and the day must come.'

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We saw a Yankee, who had just arrived at Katisas a few days ago, minutely examining a darkie, who was driving a yoke of cattle attached to a water sled. The negro had one end of a large rope around the horns of the near ox, and then coiled up, resting the surplus over his own shoulder, as a hunter wears his shot pouch.—Yankee seemed to be at a lost to understand the relative positions of ox and negro, and we will wager a 'shilling' that a letter is by this time on its way to the East, informing the friends of Yankee that, among other things he has witnessed among the barbarous Southerners, 'he saw a yoke of oxen working a negro.'

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Many persons are now anxiously examining the maps to find the 'seat of war.' Fubbs says he found it last summer without a map. The discovery was made by sitting down upon a yellow wasp's nest in a hay field.

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A gentleman recently went into a newspaperdepot, under the Astor House, in New York, and inquired if they kept Philadelphia papers.

'No.'

'Do you keep the Boston paper?'

'No, sir,' exclaimed the youth, 'we don't keep any village paper!'

The emphasis was upon village.

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Gravity is the very essence of imposture; it does not only mistake other things, but is apt perpetually almost to mistake itself.

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Snooks says the best sewing machine in the world is one about 17 years old, with a short sleeve dress, pretty little feet with gaiter-boots on.—Now, don't!

---

The phrase 'fighting on his own hook,' is now more elegantly rendered 'waging war upon the prudent individuality of his personal curve.

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☞ A young man without money is like a steamboat without fuel. He can't go ahead. Among the ladies he is like the moon on a cloudy night—he can't shine.

☞ Miss ——— says she would like very much to do something so as to have her 'name in the paper.' We have advised her to get some one to have his name put in with hers.

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☞ The Louisville Times, speaking of the anti-license triumph in this place, calls Princeton a 'miserable little Whig hole.' The mouth of the Times' editor is a miserable little RUM-hole.' Which does the editor think is the best opening for a young man?—*Princeton Kentuckian.*

---

'Mynheer, knows you what for we call our boy Hans?'

'I do not, really.'

'Well, I will tell you. [illegible] reason we call our boy Hans [illegible] his name.'

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An honest Dutchman, on being asked how often he shaved, said: 'Dree times a week, every day but Soontay—den I shafe effery tay.'

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Life's enchanted cup but sparkles near the brim!

## VARIETY.

A Marshal of the United States.—Among the Americans who attended the late ball given at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, was Jack Spicer, of Kentucky. Jack rushed the dress somewhat strong, and sported epaulettes on his shoulder large enough to start four Major Generals in business. Jack was the observed of all observers, and got mixed up with a party that his friends could not account for. Wherever the Marshals of France went, there went Jack; and when the marshals sat down, Jack did the same, always taking the post of honor. The day after the ball, Jack called on his old acquaintance, Mr. Mason, our Minister to France, who started up a little conversation in the following manner:

'I hear, Jack you were at the ball last night?'

'I was, sir, and had a high old time.'

'For which you are indebted, I suppose to the high old company you got mixed up with? By the way, how came you associated with the marshals?'

'How? by virtue of my office—they were marshals of France, while I am nothing else than a marshal of the Republic. I showed my commission, and took post accordingly.'

'By right of your office; what do you mean?'

'Read that and see.'

Here Jack presented Mr. Mason with a whitey-brown paper, with a seal big enough for a four pound weight.

'What in the name of Heaven is this?'

'My commission of 'marshal'—I received it in 1850, when I assisted in taking the census in Frankfort.'

'You don't mean to say that you travel on this?'

'I don't mean anything else. That makes me a 'marshal' of the Republic, and I intend to have the office duly honored.'

Mr. Mason allowed that Jack was doing a large business on a very small capital. We should not wonder if the reader did the same. A census marshal of Frankfort mixing in with the marshals of France is certainly rushing matters in a manner that requires as much brass as epaulettes.—Jack, we are happy to say, is equal to the requirements.

A Remarkable Dream.—Everybody in Alleghany county knows old lawyer Martin. He had the coolest way in the world of transferring money from the pockets of his clients to his own. Old Ben Brooks, a rich but close fisted farmer in the neighborhood, was one of his clients, and in their conferences there was always a pretty sharp contest who should outwit the other, the lawyer in the end generally getting the upper hand. One day they had been sitting for an hour or two, trying their wits to get the advantage of each other, when the farmer got excited, and suddenly turning to the lawyer, said—

'Martin, I had a remarkable dream last night.'

'Ah! had you,' said Martin, 'what was it?'

'It was a terrible one,' said Brooks, looking very solemn—'an awful one. I hav'nt fairly got over the effects of it yet. I can't keep it out of my mind for a minute.'

'Well, tell it,' said Martin, evidently struck with the farmer's manner.

'I dreamed,' said the other, 'that I was in hell, and the devil sat in his big chair, pointing out their places to his new subjects as they entered, one after another. I was surprised to see so many of my old neighbors come in. At length the door opened, and looking around I saw you enter. The devil told one to take this seat and another that; but when he saw you come in, he rose up, and pointing to his own chair, he said:

'Here, lawyer Martin, you can take my seat—you can fill it a great deal better than I can.'

The Turks have a very simple method of making pantaloons. They fasten two coffee bags to a vest, and the thing is done. The bags answer for legs, and the vest for the waistbands.

☞ 'Did you know,' said a cunning Yankee to a Jew, 'that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland?' 'Indeed! then it is well that you and I are not there,' retorted the Jew.

☞ Stranger.—Why did you kill my dog?

Hunt.—Because he was going to bite me.

Stranger.—Why didn't you use the little end of your stick! You could have frightened him and not killed him.

Hunt.—Why didn't your dog come at at me tail first, then?

☞ A member of Congress, from New Hampshire, wrote home to his wife, that the weather had been exceedingly warm in Washington, and would have been warmer if the thermometer had been longer.

☞ A clergyman was hung in effigy at Lagrange, Tenn., last week, for selling a poor man's note at auction.

☞ To go to sleep easy, read some of the Philadelphia 'weekly papers.'

*N. Y. Sunday Atlas*

To which the Philadelphia Post rejoins: 'To go to the devil easy, read some of the New York Sunday papers.'

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Bachelors are not entirely lost to the refinement of sentiment—*vide* the following toast offered by one of the much abused fraternity at a celebration: 'Ladies—Sweet briers in the garden of life.'

True joy is a serene and sober emotion; and they are miserably out, that take laughing for rejoicing; the seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolution of a brave mind.

'Martha, have you hung up the clothes?'

'No madam, I placed them in a state of suspension—hung is vulgar.'

*From the Washington Sentinel.*

## THE WAY "AMERICANS" WOULD "RULE AMERICA"—SUPPRESSION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH—CHARACTERISTIC KNOW-NOTHINGISM—HOW MR. WISE WAS TREATED.

It is the with the deepest mortification and regret that we have to record a most disgraceful and outrageous assault upon the freedom of speech, which was made on Saturday night last, in this city—the metropolis of the republic, which bears the revered name of Washington, for which the Know-nothings profess to entertain a profound respect and veneration. In fact they, in their insane progress, seek to interpret anew the Constitution of the United States, and override all law, human and divine, and trample on those who will not join their unholy crusade against civil and religious liberty.

The returns of the Virginia elections, received on Saturday noon having rendered certain the election of Mr. Wise, as Governor, by a decided, unmistakeable majority, his friends of Washington resolved on complimenting him with a serenade, employing the Marine band for that purpose, and selecting Brown's hotel as the place of performance.

At nine o'clock on the night of that day, thousands of persons assembled before the hotel, including foes as well as friends of the victorious gubernatorial candidate. The band performed several airs, when Mr. Wise made his appearance on the balcony. He was received with the warmest demonstrations of applause; but the Know-nothings, who were there in strong force, at the outset, showed a temper similar to that which they exhibited at Carusi's Saloon, when they broke up the meeting held by gentlemen who were *guilty of the* CRIME of differing from them in opinion. Alas! for the lunacy produced by the northern isms.

Mr. Wise proceeded to address his fellow citizens of Washington, in earnest but respectful language, when he was rudely assailed by the Know-nothings, who groaned and huzzahed, and applied offensive epithets to the distinguished slayer of "SAM," who, like a thief, was prowling but recently about Virginia to steal the hearts of a majortity of the people, in hope to produce such a result as to give Flournoy, Beale, Patton, and all the piebald candidates, an inposing ovation! to operate, relatively, on all the other States, and form the turning point for a successful Presidential contest!

Mr. Wise said, as to Sam, "he has boasted that he was the Invisible—the Invincible, but I have met this black knight, with his vizor down. I have met him, and his shield and lance are now broken.' Continuing his speech, he was interrupted rudely, by the Know-nothings at every sentence. "I knew," he continued, "that Sam might live in the land of the secret ballot, but he could not stand the *viva voce* of the people. By the masses, by the stump, and popular assemblages, by open air, and free discussion, and by the living, open, voice of the people, Sam is at last met, and the conqueror is the Old Dominion.

We are particular in giving the language of Mr. Wise, as above, to show that he had said nothing which was personally offensive, and which certainly did not justify the disgraceful interruptions to which he was subjected.

He made a happy retort, however, when he said, in an ironical manner, at the moment of the greatest disturbance—"That is the liberty of Americans ruling Americans, for which they so loudly clamor! The ear of the people is not to be allowed to listen to the language of liberty. Not only are the Sams hurrahing for the destruction of religious liberty, but they would trample on the freedom of the pen and the freedom of speech. I tell you you have found your master, in a purified majority, which consists of the conscientious, conservative, and stake-holding men of both parties. I thank you (to the Know-nothings, speaking ironically) for your *decent, orderly conduct, and behavior*. You have to night demonstrated that you are *worthy* to be the masters of a great country like this!"

Finding it impossible to proceed, owing to the disgraceful interruptions, he declined to continue his remarks, though importuned by his many friends to do so, and concluded by saying, in substance "I thank you, my friends, for the compliment you attempted to pay me, but were not permitted to perform, owing to the tyrant and dictator and the dark-lantern oligarchy which seeks to oppress. I leave it to the conservative Whigs and indomitable Democrats to say whether this disgrace shall abide on the metropolis of the nation and on the country."

Mr. Wise withdrew from the balcony; and many persons rushed up stairs to pay their respects to him.

The Know-nothings were in extacies, having accomplished their base purposes, and for an hour or more kept up a disturbance in the streets in that vicinity.

The intolerance and fanaticism inculcated by their secret rites lead to tyranny, and in proof of this we have but to point at the proceedings of Saturday night, to which we have but hastily and briefly alluded.

"Americans shall rule America!" God save the Republic from the hands of such modern Vandals!

## MOB OF SATURDAY NIGHT—THE SERENADE TO MR. WISE.

The shameless conduct of the Know-nothing mob of this city, described in the preceding article, demands of us more than a descriptive notice. It demands strong censure and severe castigation. It was an outrage alike base, unprovoked, and indefensible. It revolted every respectable man's sense of decency.

Thousands of citizens and sojourners, anxious to see and to hear the eloquent and courageous Virginian, who has prostrated and crushed the monster, Know-nothingism, assembled in front of Brown's Hotel. This assemblage included our oldest and most respectable citizens, who desired to render honor to the able and intrepid leader of the Virginia Democracy in the contest which has so triumphanly closed.

No sooner did Mr. Wise make his appearance on the balcony, than a band of unwashed ruffians, who seemed organized for the occasion, commenced their disturbances. They hurrah'd, howled, hooted, and groaned. They drowned the speaker's voice with their beastly clamors; they outraged the vast and respectable assembly that had gathered to join in the tribute to Mr. Wise and they disgraced themselves. They were Know-nothing rowdies and ruffians, and most fit instruments, they were, to carry out the incendiary purposes of that anti-republican order.

Such inhospitable treatment of a distinguished stranger, within the gates of their city, was an outrage, of which savages would not be guilty. Such contempt of the best portion of the population of Washington who were assembled in the avenue—such utter disregard of law, order, and decency—such low, unmanly, and unmannerly conduct, we cannot find language sufficiently strong, properly to characterize.

The conduct of these ruffians was a disgrace to the city. It was so felt by all decent people. It excited universal disgust and indignation. To the credit of those who had assembled to pay a well-merited tribute to the distinguished Virginian, and who were in force sufficient to have trampled the disturbing ruffians in their congenial gutters, nothing of retaliation was attempted. They were quiet, orderly, peaceful, and silent.

Whether these disturbers of the public peace, and these reckless violators of the hospitality of the national metropolis, were deputed by their lodges to create this disturbance, to insult Mr. Wise, and to bring reproach upon this city; or whether they spontaneously took it upon themselves, is not for us to determine. They know better in regard to this than we do.

If their leaders approve and advise such disturbances, they are far more culpable than the poor degraded creatures who make them. If the better sort of men among them disapprove such conduct, it is high time for them to quit men who show themselves to be shameless, abandoned, and debased. Longer association with them will bring pollution and ignominy.

We are happy to believe that the scenes of Saturday night will shock, disgust, and drive off the more respectable members of the Order. They will, no doubt, exert a powerful influence upon the approaching municipal elections in this city. We already hear of reflecting men, heretofore sympathisers with, if not members of, the organization, who have determined to renounce and abandon it. They begin to see what was plain to us before, that law, order, decency, property, religion, morality, and liberty, would fare badly under the ascendancy of foul and phrenzied mob rule. They begin to see that the men who are aspiring to govern the country, are men who acknowledge none of the restraints of religion, law, or decency.

Whilst we deplore the disgraceful and riotous proceedings of Saturday night, we yet have the satisfaction of believing, that they will react powerfully on the Know-nothing party of this city in the approaching elections.

[From the Portsmouth Globe.]

## A MOST VILLAINOUS PERJURY.

There appeared in the columns of the Richmond Penny Post, on Tuesday, the day of the election, the following affidavit:

"I, Wm. H, Thornbury, have been employed as machinist, in the Gosport Navy Yard, since the 17th day of January last, by Mr. Fleming, and was discharged on the 19th of May, with sixty-four others, for advocating the principles of the American party.

[Signed] WM. H. THORNBURY.

*City of Richmond, to wit:*

"This day, personally appeared before me, Wm. H. Thornbury, whose name is signed to the above writing, and made oath that the above statement is true. Given under my hand, this twenty-third day of May, 1855."

N. C. LIPSCOMB, J. P.

Below we publish a communication from Mr. Fleming, the gentleman mentioned in the above affidavit, with the certificate of the Clerk of the Navy Yard and his first assistant. We beg our readers to give it attentive perusal:

ENGINE AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT,
Navy Yard, Gosport, May 25, 1855.

Dear Sir:—My attention has been called to a certificate in the Penny Post of the city of Richmond, wherein it has been stated that a Mr. Wm. H. Thornbury and *sixty-four* others have been discharged by "Mr. Fleming for advocating the principles of the American party." I would, therefore, take this method of stating to the public that the whole statement, as set forth in the "paper" alluded to, is a most infamous and malicious falsehood, as there has not been any such man as Wm H. Thornbury at any time employed in the machine department, nor do I have any recollection of ever having heard the name of such a man mentioned, and, furthermore, there has been no men discharged from this department for any purposes whatever, during the last five or six months, and the whole number of men employed in this department only amounts to sixty-seven.—For further proof, I will refer to the Clerk of this yard.

Very respectfully,
JAMES FLEMING,
Master Machinist and Engineer.

CLERK OF YARD'S OFFICE.
Navy Yard, Gosport, May 25, 1855.

I certify that no such man as "Wm. H Thornbury" was employed in this Yard, and that the discharge alluded to, is entirely incorrect.

WM. TYLER, Clerk of Yard.
A. M. TABB, 1st Ass't. Clerk.

Now, we suggest, can political villainy, in all its various phases, exceed this in baseness.

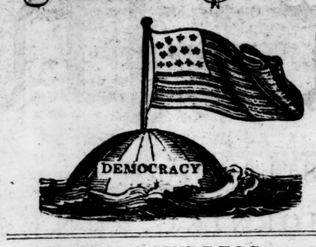
THE ROSE, THE SHAMROCK AND THE THISTLE.—Know Nothingism is indeed a beautiful admixture of inconsistencies. The Cincinnati Commercial says—

"The leading spirits in the three know nothing newspapers in this city are foreigners—Stanhope S. Lowe, of the Columbian, is an Englishman; Pap Taylor, of the Times, is an Irishman; and Col. Schouler, of the Gazette, is a Scotchman. Here we have the rose, the Shamrock, and the thistle, done into a beautiful native American boquet. Col. Schouler and Mr. Lowe do not deny their nativity, and Pap Taylor has not recently *dared* to do so; yet these men are the professed leaders of genuine, exclusive native American sentiment."

☞ "Nimrod, can you tell who was the first man?"

"Adam Somebody. His father wasn't nobody, and he never had no mother, on account of the scarcity of women and the pressure of the times."


# Democratic Pioneer.


FOR CONGRESS,
## HON. H. M. SHAW,
OF CURRITUCK COUNTY.


TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1855.


☞ We have been requested to state, that A. B. COOKE, Esq., agent of the Seaboard Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, will be in attendance in our Town this week, for the purpose of procuring subscriptions, &c.

FINE JEWELRY, &c.

We took occasion recently to examine the show-cases of Watches, Jewelry, &c., at the store of Col. W. G. Cook, and were pleased to find that his stock was varied and attractive, and larger than we supposed the demand here would warrant.—But as this will only be an additional advantage to the purchaser, we suggest a call by those in want.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Wilie Riddick, Esq., the purchaser of the lot and unfinished building upon the cite of the old "Mansion House," is now busily engaged in prosecuting the work of completing the new Hotel. The construction of the new Bank, upon the adjoining lot, progresses slowly.

When these buildings are completed, which will be some time during the coming fall, we presume, they will add greatly to the appearance of this section of the town.

MAGNOLIA SPRING.—We inadvertently neglected to call attention in our last to the advertisement of the proprietor of the above establishment. The Spring is pleasantly situated upon the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad in Nansemond County, Va., and has within the last few years attained considerable notoriety for its excellent medicinal properties.

A CLEAN SWEEP.—At Henry precinct in Sussex county, at the late election in Virginia, Wise, McComas, Bocock and Millson received every vote polled—*seventy-two!* Henry deserves to flank the main column of the invincible "Tenth Legion."

"We are but of yesterday, and *know nothing*, because our days upon earth are a shadow."—*Job*, ch. 8, v. 9.

What an admirable description has Job given of the ephemeral character of the Know-Nothings of the present day, as illustrated by the late annihilation of that party in Virginia! "We are but of yesterday, and *know nothing*, because our days upon earth are a shadow."

☞ The "Carolina Cultivator" for June, is upon our table. The contents are interesting and valuable to farmers, mechanics, &c.

☞ In our issue of the 23d ult., we stated that the New York Council adjourned "without adopting a platform." Of course we had reference to a "national platform," embracing a plank setting forth the policy of the Order upon the question of slavery. The "Albemarle" takes us to task about it, and says, that "on or about the 11th inst., they constructed the following platform out of the best live oak timber;" and then proceeds to set forth a silly string of propositions about "Americans ruling America," "the Union of these States," &c., which does not contain one word about slavery. If the "Albemarle" editor had been prompted by fair motives, he would have republished our quotation from the New York Times.—That paper said, and we s opublished it in the article referred to by the "Albemarle:" "A national platform was presented for action and adoption at Syracuse. But, as will have been seen from the letters of our correspondent, the effort failed. *The platform was quietly but emphatically laid aside.*"

☞ Roanoke Herald.—The first No. of this paper is before us, and displays a commendable degree of mechanical skill; and its original matter is highly creditable to the editor. It is printed at Williamston, Martin county, by Wm. S Warrock, Editor and publisher, at $2 per annum in advance. The "Herald" claims to be strictly neutral in politics. Success to it.

☞ The Know-Nothing Organs are attempting to console the Samites in their distress on account of the result of the Virginia elections, by telling them that it is cause for gratulation. The Democratic majority has been *cut down* to 10,000! Good Lord! what a *cutting down* was there, my countrymen! A cutting down of at least 5,000 from the old Whig vote, and a *pileing up* of just that number on the already triumphant odds of thousands. This is the kind of *cutting down* we want to witness throughout the South at the coming elections. At that rate, if "Sam" ain't "whittled off to a pint" before the summer's over, it will be because the "agers" won't leave enough of him to take between the forefinger and thumb to apply the knife.

☞ L. O'B. Branch, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District.

## "JAMES W. HINTON."

When we consented to notice the first article of the above named individual, we did so under the impression that it was a *political* article, as we supposed every body else regarded it; and for the following reasons: The Know-Nothings are waging war upon the political or civil rights of Catholics—"James W. Hinton" is an avowed Know-Nothing, or "American;"—the article appeared in a political paper—it was drawn out by a political publication in a political paper, in which a Catholic Priest's statement was introduced as evidence.—These were the circumstances which induced us to notice the article at all, and we especially and emphatically declared that we had "no idea of entering upon a religious discussion." Yet "James W. Hinton" disclaims the imputation of "making a politico-religious crusade upon any sect," as doing "us" (him) "great injustice." Though this seems rather tough, when all the circumstances are considered, still we give him the right to put his own interpretation upon his writings, and leave him to discuss religious matters with those who choose to engage him.

And here we should stop, but for one or two personalities, which are certainly not very characteristic of *christian* controversies. "James W. Hinton" says:

First, we are satisfied that the Editor of the 'Pioneer' is an avowed advocate of Romanism with all of its abominations and corruptions; secondly, we are satisfied that he is lamentably ignorant of the subject of which he writes, and thirdly, we are fully satisfied that for the sake of accomplishing a political end he is ready and willing to do any sort of injustice to Protestantism.

So far as truth is concerned, an elastic conscience like that here displayed, need have no more trouble in "satisfying" itself that black is white than that the first and third points alluded to are true. As to our "lamentable ignorance," we trust that we have christian forbearance enough to excuse the bloated vanity and supercilious egotism of "James W. Hinton."

Again.—"James W. Hinton" says:

But instead of this, he says to 'S. T., Badin,' 'get thee behind me, and let *me* deal a blow at that vile protestant who dares to invade the sanctity of our cherished principles.'

This we brand as an unmitigated FALSEHOOD, manufactured out of the whole cloth by "James W. Hinton." We never said it, nor any thing like it; we never thought it, nor any thing like it; we never dreamed it, nor any thing like it. And "James W. Hinton" may ransack the universe for it, and will trace it nowhere except to the heart that was corrupt enough to forge words and attempt to pass them upon the public as ours.

"The records of the last Congress will show, that the Honorable gentleman, (Dr. Shaw) is a short-sighted and narrow-minded partizan; a slave to leaders regardless of principle. The people of this District has been striving to get appropriations to open Nag's Head, but the Doc, regardless of their wishes voted against, it thereby disregarding the oft repeated instructions of his constituents, but voted for money to deepen the bar on Cape Fear river; the first would have benefitted his constituents, the other the citizens of Wilmington; one we suppose, in the gentleman's opinion, is constitutional, the other unconstitutional."

We clip the above precious and *truthful morceau* from a paper called the "Albemarle" published in Edenton. The first sentence, being a simple effusion of billingsgate, is unworthy of consideration. The second is a fair specimen of what might be expected of an unscrupulous member of a secret political organization. It is roundly asserted that Dr. Shaw voted *against* an appropriation to open Nag's Head, and *for* money to deepen the bar on Cape Fear River; while the *fact* is, that at the very same session during which Dr. S. voted for the Cape Fear appropriation, he also voted *for*, and *obtained* an appropriation of $50,000 for opening Nag's Head. This was done by Dr. Shaw at the last session of Congress—the records of that body will prove it. No *Whig* or *Know-Nothing* Representative ever secured $50,000 to be spent at Nag's Head. Col. Outlaw had an item inserted in a bill, which, because of its construction, was incapable of being applied to this use. Dr. Shaw caused Congress to remedy the defect, and the money will now be spent at Nag's Head. Dr. Shaw did this. No other man has ever done it.

But we fully understand the deception which is attempted to be practiced. Dr. Shaw voted against a bill which proposed to squander millions upon millions of the public money. That bill contained an item of appropriation for Nag's Head.—And because Dr. S, was unwilling to waste millions upon millions of the public money in unlawful appropriations merely for $50,000, he is charged with having voted against a Nag's Head appropriation! Dr. S. did vote against that squandering bill, and we have no fears that the people will censure him for it.

The "Albemarle" is peculiarly unfortunate in placing Dr. Shaw's alleged opposition to Nag's Head in such close connection with his vote for the Cape Fear improvement; for every intelligent man knows, and every honest man will admit, that it was just about that very time that DR. SHAW ACTUALLY SECURED AN APPROPRIATION of $50,000 FOR NAG'S HEAD.

P. S.—Credit for grammatical excellence in the above extract is due to the "Albemarle."

☞ Every member of Congress lately elected in Virginia is a Democrat, and was a member of the last Congress. The Legislature is also overwhelmingly Democratic.

## DR. SHAW'S ACCEPTANCE.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that Dr. Shaw accepts the nomination tendered him by the Gatesville Convention. This was expected by everybody who knows any thing of the sentiments of the Democratic party of the District. Dr. Shaw was scarcely at liberty to decline a nomination tendered in response to the unanimous wish of the party; and he not only accepts it, but promises to enter at once upon the canvass. From our past observation, we have no fear in trusting our cause to his keeping. Proudly has he borne our flag in former conflicts—proudly will he bear it now. He will do his whole duty—let the people do theirs.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

MAY 22d, 1855.

*Dear Sir:*—At the Democratic Convention held at Gatesville on the 21st inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, the undersigned were appointed a committee to inform you of your unanimous nomination by that body, and to request your acceptance of the same.

In discharging the pleasing duty which was assigned them, the undersigned beg leave to add their earnest personal solicitations to those of the Convention, in behalf of your acceptance of a nomination made with perfect unanimity, by one of the largest assemblages of its kind ever held in this Congressional District.

They also take the liberty of transmitting herewith a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body.

The undersigned have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your friends and obd't servt's.,
J. T. GRANBERY,
R. DILLARD,
W C. HUNTER.

To Hon. H. M. SHAW.

INDIANTOWN, N. C., May 29, '55

*Gentlemen:*

Having been absent from home some time, I did not receive, until yesterday, your letter informing me that the Democratic Convention lately assembled at Gatesville had unanimously nominated me as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, and soliciting my acceptance of the nomination. I received, at the same time, a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Next to the approbation of my own conscience I value the approving voice of my fellow-citizens; and nothing could afford me more gratification than this renewed evidence of their confidence. I accept the nomination, and avail myself of this occasion to tender to the Convention and to my Democratic fellow-citizens throughout the District my heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred upon me.

The four first resolutions adopted by the Convention meet my hearty concurrence; and while I am deeply sensible that my humble services in Congress do not warrant the flattering notice contained in the concluding resolutions, I am no less happy to receive it as an assurance of the kind and generous feelings entertained toward me by the members of the Convention.—As I design visiting the several counties composing the District and addressing the people themselves, it is unnecessary I should say anything further.

Thanking you very cordially for the kind manner in which you were pleased to make known to me the action of the Convention,

I am, very truly,
Your friend and obd't serv't.,
H. M. SHAW.

Messrs J. T. GRANBERY, R. DILLARD, W. C. HUNTER, Committee.

☞ We find the following notice in a late issue [communicated] of the Richmond Enquirer, and re-publish it for the purpose of putting our people upon the look out. The absconding "Samuel" *may* possibly find his way into our State, and we trust all good citizens will aid in returning the fugitive to his anxious associates. Any communication addressed to the editor of the Richmond Penny Post, or to Henry Wilson, Natick, Massachusetts, will meet with prompt attention, and the informant rewarded liberally, as below offered:

## SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for any reliable information respecting the whereabouts of the 72,000 Know-Nothings who absconded from this State on or about the 24th of May. They are supposed to have crossed the "River Jordan" on their way up Salt river.

### DESCRIPTION.

They wore, when last seen, unusually long faces and sadly dejected countenances. When spoken to, they exhibit great meekness, with a downcast look, and are much given to extravagance in conversation. Upon examination, they will be found quite deficient in the mathematical sciences, more especially in addition. They are death on foreigners, Catholics in particular, and have a great abhorrence for the 'rich Irish brogue,' and likewise the 'sweet German accent.' They, like the ground-hog, travel mostly at night, by the dim light of a dark lantern, with coat collars erect and hat pulled smartly over the face.

For any reliable informaition that will lead to the discovery of this curious tribe, the above liberal reward will be paid.

ANTI-SAM.

P. S.—The editor will please publish this notice and present his bill at the mouth of the culvert.

## NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

Friend Whitaker, of the Raleigh Metropolitan, offers that establishment for sale. He represents the office to be in good condition, and the patronage most liberal. His reason for wishing to dispose of the Metropolitan is a desire to engage in some business more conducive to his health.

One-half of the Troy (Ala.) Bulletin, is also offered for sale. Both of these papers are Democratic in politics.

## GLORIOUS OLD VIRGINIA!

GET UP ON THE TOP RAIL, CHAPMAN!
NOW CROW FOR "OLD VIRGINNY!"

The great battle has been fought in the Old Dominion—the smoke and dust have cleared away, and the flag of Democracy floats triumphant over the broad domain of this ancient Commonwealth. Know-Nothingism—the braggart strippling of a few months growth, that foolishly essayed to grapple the stalwart giant of Virginia Democracy—has been stricken down by a single blow and sent reeling to the haunt of darkness whence he so recently emerged. His presumption has been rebuked—his boasted 20,000 majority, like former *Whig* majorities, could not be found in the ballot-boxes, and a faithful Democracy hold possession of the field with a majority of nearly ELEVEN THOUSAND VOTES, and six counties yet to hear from, which gave Pierce in the neighborhood of one hundred majority. This is "glory enough for one day."

In contemplating this result, our veneration is deepened for the noble old State, which, amid the political convulsions surrounding her, bravely bares her bosom to the impending storm—with giant strength turns back the avalanche which poured down from the North, and proudly rears her head high above the elementul strife. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Roman firmness of her Democracy, which could neither be awed by fear nor seduced by flattery. How unyielding—how devoted to her ancient faith!

"Among the innumerable false,
Faithful always she."

Let the South take courage. Virginia leads the way. She has checked the course of Know-Nothingism. Does any man doubt that North Carolina will second her noble example.

Correspondence of the Pioneer.

### Know-Nothingism dead and buried--Governor Wise found guilty of the Murder.

RICHMOND, May 28, 1855.

Virginia has proven true to the Constitution, and to the principles of religious freedom and political equality. We have met the enemy and they are—nowhere! "Sam" has slunk ignobly into the dark alleys and by-roads. His charm is gone. He has shown himself to be a miserable cheat—and to have been true to one thing only—the fundamental policy of the Order—bragging! They have even deceived each other. The gamblers—the professional sporting gentry—early took the field in betting against the Democratic nominee, and they have lost heavily. So well assured were they by the "head devils" of the Order at Richmond—who pretended to have returns from every section of the State, that over seventy thousand voters were registered by the light of the dark lantern, that bets were offered of two to one against Wise. It is stated that one person at Washington has lost fifteen thousand dollars, and several others from one thousand up to five and seven. On no single Gubernatorial election has so much money passed hands in the vile and illegal practice of betting. The excitement and anxiety outside Virginia was equal to that within the State.

Governor Wise alone was the man to conduct this great fight against the Know-Nothings. It was his vigorous mind and blood-stirring eloquence that aroused the Democracy of Virginia to the dangers which surrounded not only them, but every friend of free government. He clutched the proscription monster by the throat and drove him backward from the shore of Accomac to the Western boundary of the State, and kicked his carcase into the Ohio river.

C.

[*For the Pioneer.*

### Where is the Whig Party in North Carolina?

Recurring to the Congressional canvass this year in North Carolina nothing has been heard of a *Whig* convention to nominate a candidate. It suggests the anecdote of Tommy and his mother. The old lady, as a good housewife, was attentive to her garden, and to secure good cucumber seed had selected one of the earliest upon the vine for that purpose; to designate it, she stuck her sticks around and about it. It did not however escape the observation of her mischievous little son Tommy, and when his mother was absent the cucumber was by him plucked and devoured. His mother missed it, and she strongly suspected Tommy of being the cause of its absence from the vine. Coming in from the garden, with her sun bonnet on, she mildly accosted Tommy—"My son, what about the cucumber I selected for seed?" The boy, as common in such circumstances, was dull of comprehension and replied, "what did you say, mother?" She, discovering at once that he was guilty and disposed to equivocate, grew a little warm and earnestly demanded, "*where* is the cucumber I left for seed?" "Why mammy," says Tommy, "*I declare there is a great big bug on your bonnet.*" "Ah! but Tom, you must tell me what has become of the cucumber." "Well—*really*, mammy, to tell you the truth, *though it is tough work to do so*, I peeled it, salted it slightly and eat it, and I have the peeling to make pickles.

Two Henry Clay Whigs meet, one an ardent, zealous, unsophisticated Whig, and unduped by the modern invention of Know-Nothingism: the other, once a leader in the great Whig party, now a great sachem in the Know-Nothing [illegible]. "My friend," says the Whig, "what [illegible] the prospects of the Whig party [illegible]." "What did you say?" responds Know-Nothing. "*Where* is the party" enquired the Whig with [illegible] nestness and emphasis of manner, that the name of the "Whig party" [illegible] so little effect upon his friend, says the Know-Nothing, "*I declare if something is not done speedily to* [illegible] *man Catholics and foreigners will* [illegible] *country, and Protestant Americans to rule America.*" "But," says the "I insist upon your telling me [illegible] become of the Whig party, that [illegible] servative, intelligent and powerful that I so much delighted to hear upon whom the prosperity of the [illegible] depended?" The Know-Nothing's evasion unsuccessful, answered, re-ally—to tell you the truth, *though tough work to do so*, the Know-N[illegible] have peeled it, salted it *slightly* [illegible] ocrats and have eaten it and [illegible] peeling for pickles." "Yes! and," indignant Whig, "the only sound that cucumber is the peeling, you estimate it as fit only for Our friends separate, and the Wh[illegible] quises: "The great Whig party Well! Well!! The Democrats once said this would be the result thought it a *Locofoco* slander. Well That intelligent, independent and conservative Whig party [illegible] by this new secret organization members of the Whig party to [illegible] by oaths taken at midnight, [illegible] those great political principles [illegible] heretofore proclaimed, and discuss mid-day! Well! what are we coming Am I expected to skulk into [illegible] lofts in the darkness of the night coct political intrigues, and bind [illegible] an oath to do something that my [illegible] may not approve? I can't stand *wont stand it!!* Alackaday! The Whig party extinct! *Where* [illegible] "*Sic transit gloria* Whiggery"

TEMPUS FU[illegible]

*For the Democratic P[illegible]*

EDENTON, N. C., June 1 [illegible]

*Dear Starke*—I am glad to [illegible] since the nomination of our cand[illegible] Congress you have laid aside that which has so long characterized [illegible] ting, and have entered into the [illegible] with that zeal and spirit which [illegible] paper so acceptable to the party the last Congressional canvass. [illegible] old county of Chowan, will give [illegible] a larger vote than she did the gallant Badham, last summer. The D[illegible] of this county have stood firmer [illegible] of any other in our District, d[illegible] recent dark lantern excitement [illegible] been so rife among us. But [illegible] few, have been led astray by the [illegible] with the additional rings upon [illegible] and those few will I think, before [illegible] gust election, come out from am[illegible] The old Dominion has uncovered [illegible] and exposed his many deformities [illegible] are seen to be evidently too short [illegible] that heavy stride, which Col. P[illegible] that he would take in his reply [illegible] Shaw, when he addressed the D[illegible] meeting at this place a short time [illegible] Those twenty thousand votes, which said Flournoy would beat Wise, [illegible] pear being on the other side. [illegible] county in the District will do as [illegible] old Chowan, Dr. Shaw will be [illegible] five hundred votes. The Democ[illegible] pledge themselves to give him [illegible] county at least eighty majority, [illegible] of our young Democrats say that [illegible] jority must not fail short of one [illegible] There are several gentlemen who [illegible] belonged to the old Whig party [illegible] into the Democratic ranks, and [illegible] these are gentlemen of influence [illegible] ligence: among the number are [illegible] Moore, E. C. Hines, and Col. S[illegible] ton, all of whom are now wa[illegible] Democratic cause. There are [illegible] might expect, some long faces in [illegible] town; the sound of the guns will [illegible] been firing over the signal defeat [illegible] in Virginia, falls harshly on the [illegible] the so called American party here [illegible] the dark lanterns are improving [illegible] fully in this vicinity. Since D[illegible] his speech here, told them about [illegible] their way to the warehouse, on [illegible] at the dark hour of night, they [illegible] rumored, changed their place of [illegible] and occupy a more public pos[illegible] Main street. So that you see, [illegible] becoming more genteel as the [illegible] the case requires. I cannot c[illegible] again pledging Chowan for eighty [illegible] and if every other county will do [illegible] ty, we shall again see Democracy [illegible] phant.

A DEMO[illegible]

*For the P[illegible]*

WASHINGTON CITY, May 26 [illegible]

*Friend Starke*—Three times th[illegible] for old Virginia! All praise to [illegible] and glorious Democracy! The [illegible] great old war-horse of Accomac, [illegible] in to the winning post conqueror [illegible] the poor and spavined hack, [illegible] with his burden of dark lanterns [illegible] in the distance, suffering intense [illegible] the *Botts* and all the ills of Know[illegible] ism.

Never in the annals of our coun[illegible] tory has a Gubernatorial electio[illegible] such an overwhelming interest and [illegible] excitement, as the recent electio[illegible] ginia. For weeks and months [illegible] theme has agitated the public ja[illegible] clined the public ear, save the [illegible] Virginia. A million of dollars [illegible] bet upon the result. And the [illegible] (all of which are dark-lanternites) [illegible] day last bedecked in his jewelle[illegible] ness and bawling along the Ave[illegible] his two-in-hand, is to-day [illegible] stripped—cleaned—without a [illegible] purchase a julep to drown his [illegible] and his losses. A contractor [illegible] public works, a *Wise* and fortuna[illegible] man, has won the comfortable [illegible] $62,000.

The gallant and talented W[illegible] Governor elect, has been sojourning [illegible] city for a week or two past, at Ba[illegible] law's, Dr. Garnett's, enjoying [illegible] pose after his arduous and fatigu[illegible] vass. His tall, slim iron frame [illegible] bent, and the dark eye flashes out [illegible] like lustre, while the long, skinn[illegible] dolph-finger still untremulous, [illegible] tion hold its breath, or quivering [illegible] with scorn his shrinking foes. [illegible] ginia alone should be proud of the [illegible] champion of civil and religious li[illegible] the entire South should do reve[illegible] the man, who has thus so signally [illegible] by the throat that double-headed [illegible] Know Nothing-Abolitionism and [illegible] him in his demon-hood forever.

hat the film has been lifted from the the people, that they are now con- that Know-Nothingism has been galvanized corpse of Native Ameri- a foul and loathsome corpse that ever gain a respectable resurrection. evening, Mr. Wise, after being with a serenade and receiving the ulations of his friends, appeared up- balcony of Brown's Hotel to address ple. A dense mass of thousands itizens and strangers, thronged the s Pennsylvania Avenue and its side- to hear the illustrious statesman tor He commenced by saying— at it was not magnanimous to tram- n a fallen foe. He had met the Knight with his visor down, and arrow and his lance were broken." he was basely interrupted by a the hyenas and wolves of dark- ism, who howled out their despair defeated, in the back-ground, der steps, from cellars and sewers, ual abiding places, making night with their unearthly yells. He fered to proceed but for a short pe- hen he was again interrupted by astly roar, and was obliged to de- not ere he had administered to rebuke scathing and terrible in its the lightning's flash, and which, has not lost its blush must burn r ever to their heart's core. It last dying gasp of Sam; and hun- individuals who had some regard and decency, and who had been ed to join the order, have since wn, completely disgusted with this id breath of Know Nothingism. A eeting together in secret conclave, ocating schemes for the destruction and religious liberty, must necessa- short-lived in republican America, he sacred Constitution, the title- liberty, guaranties the right of ev- idual to worship God according ictates of his own conscience. patriot, Wise, has truly fulfilled laratioin made in his speech deliv- this city a few weeks since. commencing this canvass I deter- that Sam should crush me, or that crush him, and I have done so. not only scotched the serpent, but illed him—I have ground out his and his vitals in the dust of the inion."

dent that the Old North State and r sister States of Virginia will emu- glorious example in their coming s,

remain yours respectfully,

G.

TA ELECTIONS.—The N. Y. Jour. Commerce, remarking upon the re- tions in the Old Dominion, says:

ntire success of the Democrats in over the combined forces of the n under the lead of the Know s, is now conceded. Not only is cted Governor by several thousand , but it is believed that Democrats ted to Congress in every district d both branches of the Legislature Democratic. This is probably a of what may be expected through South. The fact is, that, with le exception of the State of New now Nothingism in the Northern h Western States has only served dword to unite the anti-Democrats; and the compound is found to more concentrated virus of section- ism than of the simple of which posed. The State where Know m has most completely trium the State which has most disgra- by Abolition madness and rebel- ow can it be expected that the ll throw itself into the embrace of rty.

The ceremonies of laying the cor- of the new Methodist Episcopal t Hertford, will take place on the nt. The ceremonies will be per- by the Masonic fraternity of that

## FOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

—Virginia and North Carolina hog nts. Smithfield Hams 14 cents. White 104; Yellow 105 cents, Mixed

T—Red, $2 50; White, $2 50. —$12. EED—$1 60. —Mess, $17. Prime $12 a 13. S—W. O. Pipe, $62. W. O. Hhd O. Hhd. $25 a $30. W. O. Heading, gh W. O. bbl. $08. Black $2 75. N—10 a 12 cents. —10 cents. —B. E 90.

## ALTIMORE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, May 31.

—City Mills $10 87½; Howard Street

T—White $2 58a2 65; Red $248a2 55. —White 109a110 cts.; Yellow 108a109; cts. 07 cts. —Mess $16 25. N—Shoulders 7a7½ cts; Sides 7a8cts.; 11 cts.

## ESALE HARDWARE, CUT- ERY AND GUN HOUSE.

**SPRING SUPPLIES, 1855.**

NUFACTURER'S AGENTS HE SALE OF ENGLISH, AME- RICAN AND GERMAN

HARDWARE.

N, ROSE & CAPPS take pleasure in nouncing to the merchants of Virgina h Carolina that their spring supplies of e are now arriving, by direct impor- and from the manufacturers in this Their stock will be large and varied the wants of the Country Merchants es- and will be disposed of by wholesale at hich shall be satisfactory in all respects rchaser.—A full and through examin- respectfully solicited from all, especial- who have been in the habit of going orth.

ock will comprise in part the following

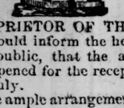
LEADING ARTICLES.

l patterns and other make Shovels and Spades ure Forks, long and D handle ought and Spike Nails Smith's Bellows, Sledge and Hand mers, Vices, Screw Plates, Stock and , Pots, Ovens, Spiders, &c ket and Table Cutlery, of Rogers', henholm's and other makes arpenter's Tools of every variety Knives, 9 to 13 inches ariety of Locks, Hinges and Screws ross, Pit and Circular Saws rticle connected with Saw Mills and linery in general.

**SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!**

00 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT, landing from Schooner Elizabeth and for sale by

WHITE & LAVERTY.

## NAG'S HEAD HOTEL AND OCEAN  RETREAT.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE resort would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

**TERMS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Families per month | $33,00 |
| Single gentlemen by the month per day | 1,25 |
| " " per day | 2,00 |

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

Native Sentinel, Norfolk Argus, Plymouth Villager, Edenton Whig, Raleigh Standard, Washington Whig, and Portsmouth Transcript copy once a week for six weeks and forward accounts.

my 29—6w

### ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL,

*(Incorporated by Virginia and North Carolina.)*

THE undersigned, General Agent of the Great Bridge Lumber and Canal Company, will attend Pasquotank County Court (Monday and Tuesday) and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Company.

☞ Terms of subscriptirn—$5 per Share at the time of subscription; balance in instalments, as may be required by the Company.

Those who may desire to subscribe and cannot attend in person, will please address

MARSHALL PARKS,

May 29, 1855—4t. Norfolk, Va.

### MAGNOLIA SPRING.

DAVID JORDAN, *Proprietor.*

THIS Spring is situated on the line of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 13 miles from Portsmouth, and will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 4th of June next, by the Proprietor of the Spring, assisted by competent persons, well qualified to attend to the duties of a Hotel, which, with the advantages of the Norfolk market and surrounding country, will enable the Proprietor to keep a good house, which it is his determination to do.

A Bowling Saloon is attached to the establishment, and a Ball-room is now being added, together with other improvements over former years, and Balls and Cotillon Parties will at all times be provided for at the shortest notice.

The Bar will be furnished with the best wines and liquors of a superior quality.

The location, for health, is peculiar to this particular region, and is not surpassed by any place in the United States, as in no instance has there ever occurred a case of bilious fever or any of the fall attacks usual in the surrounding country, although it has been settled for the last fifteen years.

As to the Medical properties of the water, if there is any truth in analysis this water stands unequalled by any in the world, and is only approached by one, to-wit: a German Spring in Europe.

There are named in the analysis five distinct alteratives, which accounts for the large class of diseases to which this water is adapted, and no Spring can boast of so large a number of persons benefitted and cured for the same amount of visitors.

The water will be put up in bbls., half bbls., and magnum qt. bottles, and sent to order as heretofore.

May 29, 1855—4t.

### NOTICE TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the James River and Kanawha Company in Richmond, until the 10th of June, for the supply of the following bill of Timber. The said Timber to be delivered at the Richmond Docks, or somewhere on the line of the Canal between Richmond and Scottsville, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the undersigned:

*BILL OF TIMBER.*

7,200 Linear feet range timbers, 12x12 inches square, of heart pine, hewed 25 to 35 feet long
7,500 Linear feet do., 9x12 inches, of white-oak, 27 or 36 feet long
250 Ties 16 feet long, of round white-oak large enough to square 9 inches at the small end, sound and straight
60,000 Feet board measure 3 inch white-oak plank, 16 feet long
10,000 Feet board measure 2 inch white-oak plank 12 to 16 feet long
5,000 Feet board measure 1 inch white-oak plank, 12 to 16 feet long
12,500 Feet board measure Ice-breakers 8½ feet long, of white-oak, 6 inches thick at one end and 2 inches thick at the other

All of the above timber to be sound and free from bad knots, wind shakes or other imperfections, and to be subject to the inspection of the Engineer or other Agent of the Company.

The bids for the Range Timber and Ties must be per linear foot; and for the Plank and Ice-breakers, per 1000 feet board measure.

Proposals will be directed to

E. L. CHINN, Sup. of Repairs.

May 29, 1855—2t.

### $200 REWARD!
### A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that one WILLIAM SAWYER, late of the county of Camden, stands charged with the murder of one Henry Bray, in the said county, and that the said William Sawyer is a fugitive from justice and has escaped beyond the limits of this State: Now to the end that the said William Sawyer may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Camden county.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina at the city of Raleigh, this the 18th day of May, A. D., 1855.

L. S.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor.

PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Sawyer is about five feet ten inches high; dark complexion; supposed to have grey eyes; has some defect in one of his eyes; has dark hair; down look, and bad countenance.

my 29—4t

### SALE OF LAND.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, at the house of James Owens, dec'd, in the county of Currituck, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, all the lands of the said James Owens, dec'd, lying in Tyrrel county, consisting of four small tracts, to-wit:—

One tract of about 200 acres of Juniper Swamp, lying on the east side of Alligator River at the head of Laurel Bay—valuable for its Juniper and Cypress.

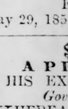
One Fishery, at the head of Laurel Bay—a small piece of land, valuable for fishing privilege.

ALSO, a Fishery with the land attached, at the mouth of the Lake. Also, the Piney Ridge tract of land, about 50 acres, more or less.

The said lands are sold in pursuance of directions of the last will and testament of the said James Owens. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser. Title believed to be good. ISAAC OWENS, Ex'r.

May 15—7t

### FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.



MRS. MARGARET CASEY would respectfully announce to the the Ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that she has just returned from New York with a large and varied assortment of Bonnets, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, and other articles pertaining to her business, of the very latest styles and most excellent qualities.

She has taken the house immediately opposite the Post-office, two doors south of the Farmer's Bank. Call early and examine her SPRING FASHIONS.

☞ The house above mentioned is being fitted up, and for the next three or four days I can be seen at the residence of Capt. Albert Curran, immediately in rear of the Bank, and will take great pleasure in showing my goods to those who may favor me with a call.

E. City, April 24, 1855—tf.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PLYMOUTH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of engaging in some other business, will sell at private sale, his Hotel and all the furniture thereto belonging, together with Four Lots attached thereto in the Town of Plymouth. The advantages of the location are very great, and to persons wishing to purchase, the inducements will be found superior to any others offered in any other town in the State.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time if desired, five negroes, two men and three women, all of whom are good servants.

sep 5 JOHN H. HAMPTON.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. C., is prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metalic Coffins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

CALEB SIKES.

May 1, 1855—tf.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Alston Mc'Pherson are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GRIFFIN S. JENNINGS, Ex'r.

my1— 6w*

### SPRING.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO. have just returned from the North with a large lot of Men and Boys' Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing articles.

*FOR SPRING AND SUMMER USE.*

The Clothing is made well, and is cut for the Spring of '55. Some of the articles are: Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Pumps, Slippers, ½ Hose, Gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Neck'fs, &c., &c. ap 10.

### WAIT FOR THE WAGON!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are prepared to do all kinds of *Coach and Harness Work, and Repairing*, at the old stand formerly occupied by Robert Watkins.

Being opposed to quack medicines and long advertisements, they think a word to the wise sufficient. Circulars will be found at our establishment.

JONES & BUTT.

E. City, April 24, 1855. 3m

### GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOOSD GROCERIES &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE stand lately occupied by THOMAS BANKS, at WOODVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a heavy and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the various articles that go to make up a complete stock of everything pertaining to a large country store—bue I pledge myself to supply all demands for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, Watches, Breastpins, &c., &c., in infinite variety, of quality and upon terms that cannot fail to please.

Having made Woodville my permanent place of business the patronage of the surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

je 21 JAMES A. WOODARD

### CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,

jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

### PREPARE TO KEEP COOL.

*MAGIC CREAM FREEZERS, &c.*

AN extraordinary and astonishing improvement in cream freezing, will freeze in 4 minutes without labor, by a simple and elegant application of well known principles producing this desirable and surprising effect. A child ten years old can work it without difficulty. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 14 and 20 quarts.

Cream Freezers of the ordinary kind, complete, with pails, spoons, &c
Ice Picks; do Tubs; do Mallets
Wine Coolers, 1, 8, 3, 4 and 6 holes, some very elegant
Water do, metal and wood, of superior quality, to hold 7, 3 and 6 gallons
Preserving Kettles, of bell metal, brass, copper, iron, tinned and lined with porcelain
Preserving Pans, portable Furnaces of cast iron and clay; Furnaces for heating irons
Cistern Pumps, all sizes
Garden or Fire Engines; Watering pots, various sizes; Rotary Patent Ironing Machines, S on hand, and will be sold for $2 each
Roofing and Spouting, and all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper work done to order at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,

my 8 6, Union St, Norfolk, Va.

*SPRING*

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure white, white with a border, and a great variety of figured. Also, white and bordered, Linen and Cotton. CRAVATS—Silk, Lawn, Brocade, Gingham and Cotton, white, black and fancy.—GLOVES—White, black and colored Kid; white, bl'k and col'd Silk; lisle thread and cotton.—*These Gloves we warrant good.*

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

### SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

JUST opened and opening this week a splendid assortment of

*SPRING GOODS,*

embracing all the fashionable styles of Silks, Barege de Laines, Bareges, Grenadines, Printed Lawns, Embroideries, Shawls, Trimmings, &c. &c., and all bought under such circumstances as to afford them at great bargains. The Bee Hive is the place famous for great inducements to purchasers.

JAMES SMITH,

2d door east of Talbot st., Norfolk, Va.

ap 3

### MILLINERY, &C,
### At Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

THE Subscriber has just received from the North a superb stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this and the adjoining counttes. Her prices are moderate—at least one-half less than the usual profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the District. She is desirous to close out her Spring Fashions as early as possible, and therefore offers great bargains. Call early and examine for yourselves. MRS. E. SIKES.

WOODVILLE, May 1, 1855. tf

### SPRING.

COTTON and linen bosom Shirts; white and fancy silk Shirts, variety of qualities and colors; pure white cotton under Shirts; bro. do., for summer wear; silk drawers; linen drawers; cotton drawers; silk ½ hose; cotton ½ hose; Lisle thread ½ hose; plain and fancy Byron collars; standing and fancy collars.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

### SPRING.

BOOTS, gaiters, shoes, pumps, slippers Congress boot-foot; gaiters, Oxford buskins, &c. HATS—Moleskin, cassimere, cavalin, excelsior, Kossuth, Know-nothing, Wide-awake, Merino, Hungarian, Shangahi, Straw, Leghorn, Panama, Braid, &c. Also, Fishing Hats. Caps of different kinds.

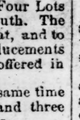
ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

IN store and for sale by the subscribers, 2[illegible] lbs. Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars; also Porto Rico and N. O Sugars.

WHITE & LAVERTY.

E. City, my 15, 1854.

### J. B. DYER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
*ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,*



To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort, and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid; black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign. JAMES B. DYER.

April 17, 1855.

THE

### E. CITY, BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
KNOX & JACKSON,
*(Successors to J. M. Whedbee,)*

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a large and varied assortment of

*Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.*

Their stock, if examined, will be found to consist of the following articles:—Ladies' boots and shoes, Gaiter boots, black, fawn, bronze and other colors; Linen gaiters; English and French kid; French and American Morocco slippers, thick and thin soled; a superior bronzed slipper, besides various low-priced boots and slippers. Misses' boots, bootees and slippers; black, bronze and other colored gaiters; French Morocco, goat, patent leather, and other boots; black, blue and bronze slippers, various styles. Children's boots, bootees, and gaiter boots; Morocco welt; assorted lace do.; colored gaiter do. of superior quality.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Superior French calf-skin boots; American do.; patent leather do., a superior article; pegged boots of various styles from $2 to $5; Gaiter boots, Scotch brogans, Congress calf boots; various styles of kip, calf, and Morocco boots; bootees; kip brogans, &c.

BOYS' WEAR.—Calf and kip boots; calf and kip brogans, and a very superior article of boys' patent Montgomery's; youths' boots; bootees and shoes of same qualities and styles.

HATS AND TRUNKS.—A large assortment of various styles, from a 50 cents wool hat, to a $5 silk beaver, including every variety between said prices.

Travelling and sulky Trunks, and Valises, a fine stock.

The above goods have been laid in on favorable terms, and will be sold at reasonable profits to prompt customers. Be sure to call at the sign of the Black Boot on Road Street.

KNOX & JACKSON.

E. City, April 24, 1855.

### B. M. HARWOOD,
### No. 86,
### High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF Cakes and Candies, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Fruits, Cigars, Snuff, smoking and chewing Tobacco. Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Preserves, Mustard. Sardines, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Sweet Oil, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Toys, Fancy goods. Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Fans, wood and willow Ware, Bird Cages, Glass Jars and Bottles, all sizes &c., &c., all of which will be sold as low, as at any other house in the State, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all Bills over $5. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders from the Country accompanied with the cash, will meet the strictest and promptest attention

nov 7 [B. M. HARWOOD.

WILLIAM T HINTON.] [JOHN M. HINTON.

### WILLIAM T. & J. M. HINTON,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC & FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
*HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.*
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.
Broadwater st, Elizabeth City,

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have now received their entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which is large and complete, and all who are in want of Goods will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We shall spare no pains in endeavoring to give PERFECT SATISFACTION to all our customers.

☞ All orders sent to us shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

my 8 W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

### STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia, do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters,
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Old style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian,
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Lane
Silk and Worsted Damasse for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city c.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.

OIL CLOTHS.

A very large stock off all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to $1,37 per square yard,

Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.

Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell cheap. W. A. WALTERS.,

oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

### LOST OR MISLAID.

THE subcriber has either lost or mislaid, a Note made by Jas and Stephen Rogers jointly, for $200 twelve months after date with interest from date, payable to Warren Davis or order, and dated either in June, July or August, 1854. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, as the payment has been stopped by me. [my 22—3t] WARREN DAVIS.

A FEW MORE LEFT of those splendid Linens, soft finish, cheapest ever seen in Norfolk. Call soon, as they are going off rapidly. The "Bee Hive" is the place.

ap 17 JAS SMITH, 53 Main street.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

### FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
### GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
*FURNISHING STORE,*
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

*HOUSE, SIGN*
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

### NOTICE.
*DR. WM. G. POOL*

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vititing him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

FRANK VAUGHAN. THOMAS GASKINS.

### FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
*ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,*
DEALERS IN

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Pumps; Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Hdks., Half-hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, and a variety of Toilet Articles, &c., &c.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY.—5 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.

April 10, 1855.

### DR. H. P. RITTER,

HAVING returned to Elizabeth City, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding county. He will also promptly attend calls from Newbegan Creek and vicinity. Office next door to the Post-office, on the first floor of Williams's Hotel. ap 17

W. J. BAKER.] [T. L. BARRAUD.

### BAKER & BARRAUD,
*GRAIN, LUMBER, AND GENERAL*
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HIGH ST. & PIERCE'S WHARF,
fe 27—1y PORTSMOUTH, VA.

### CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
*ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW*
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

### BORUM & MCLEAN,
DEALERS IN
*BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.*
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,

*Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.*

*ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.*

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

### N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

### EDWARD DELANY,
UNION STREET,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene. A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.

☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.

EDWARD DELANY,

sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

### EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,
NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
*BALTIMORE, Md.*

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

### L. J. JOHNSON,
*ATTORNEY AT LAW.*

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

### D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
*GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,*
NORFOLK, VA.

### F. W. SEABURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
*BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER &c. &c. &c.*
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

### J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

J. R. SMALL & CO.
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE*
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
**STOVE DEPOT,**
*No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.*

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair. dec 6

## NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDRIES—

IRON—suitable for farming, ship building, coach making, machinists, and all other purposes, round, square, flat, oval, half-round, &c. A very large and complete assortment cast, German, spring and blister Steel, for do. do. do. do

ANVILS, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Screw-plates, Stocks and Dies, Files, Borax, Brace and Bitts, Wrenches, (a new and superior article,) Axes, Hatchets, Pit-saws, grub Hoes, weeding and hilling, cast steel and garden Hoes, and rakes, (a very large stock) Spades, Shovels, Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Shufflers, Corn Planters, Seed Sowers.

GARDEN SEED—fresh and genuine

Plows, harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton sweeps, horse hoes, road scrapers, canal and wheel-barrows, grain cradles, grass sneaths and blades, briar hooks, log and ox chains, trace chains, drag teeth, cultivator teeth, agricultural furnaces, corn and cob crushers, "LITTLE GIANTS," horse powers, wheat threshers, lime and guano spreaders, garden and field rollers, grind stones, cut nails and spikes, ship spikes, sausage meat cutters and stuffers, straw cutters, well curbs, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart and wagon boxes, thorough boxes, [a very large supply—all sizes,] sulkey, buggy, carriage, cart, and wagon axles and springs. Colored carpet warp, cotton and hemp seine and sturgeon twine. Net lines, plow lines, cotton cordage. Fan Mills, Montgomery's Rockaway, and all other desirable kinds; hominy mills, corn shellers, (a large and varied stock,) mould boards, land sides and shares to suit nearly all the plows now in use; plow bots, plow skeletons.

With a great many other very desirable goods, not omitting Garden Engines—no farmer who has an orchard should be without one, as he could, with a few gallons of soap suds, clean his fruit trees of those destructive insects, Catapillars. You can't do wrong to send your orders to S. MARCH,

my 8 Norfolk, Va.

### FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,
NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.

*AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS.*

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.

50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.

50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.

20 Horse Rakes " " "

50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,
GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street.
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

### J. W. HARWOOD,
AGENT,
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,
*No. 24, East Main reet, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.*

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans, Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crumb, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., Wooden Ware, Whisps, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fireworks of every description, Vases, Mantle and other ornaments, Dog Collars and Muzzles, Butter Prints, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Bowls, Faucets, &c, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $

From the New York Ledger.

## NIGHT MUSINGS.

My brain is weary, and my aching eyes
Forbid more study, yet I cannot sleep,
I raise them from the lore of ages past,
Which I do love to ponder, and they meet
The mellow light of the perfected moon,
That scarcely struggles through the maple grove
Which shades my window, and I sit, and lean
My aching head upon my hand, and gaze
Upon her peerless beauty.
Had I now but words, oh! I could be most eloquent,
We all do feel at times a gushing up
Of thoughts unutterable within,
That makes the heart throb quickly, and then cease,
And then we hold our breath, and seek, and strive
But strive in vain, to give faint utterance
To thoughts that burn: oh! want deplorable!
That while words cluster thickly round the tongue
When speaking of the common things of life,
And press us to indulge in thousand sins,
Of thoughtless speech, or ribaldry profane,
Or baseless slander of our brother man—
Speech, language, words, are wanting, when the soul
From its high pinnacle, conceives some thought,
Some burning thought that pants for utterance
Yet dies in finding birth: oh! could I now
But find some words to paint the glowing thought
That burns within me, I could esteem myself
Most happy, for I could awake a chord
That dwells in every breast, and make it beat
In unison with mine, and I could frame
In words, thoughts we can only think
For want of language.
Oh! this silent hour
Is fitted well to waken solemn thought
And make us view in nature's silent sleep
An emblem, and a type of that repose
Which knows no waking, and no haunting dreams!
The same kind sun beams brightly as of old,
The moon and all the myriad train of heaven
Still linger in their courses, as when once
O'er Bethlehem's plain they hovered, while the wise
And great, and mighty brought their precious gifts
And bowed in silence to the incarnate God.
Yet generations countless have been born
And past from man's remembrance, and no mark
No monuments remain to tell what they have been:
Save where half buried in the earth appears
The broken cornice of Corinthian shaft,
Or ruins of Palmyra's temple to the Sun.
Thus it has been, nor can we ever expect
Exemption from the common fate of all,
A few more years and all that now exist
Will be forgotten, and be known no more,
As on the battle field, indecent haste
So lightly renders native clay to clay
That here and there appears a special arm
Or trunkless head to shock the sickened sight,
So will some name, embalmed in noble deed
Or godlike action stand the sweep of time
And brighter glow in each successive age.
But let us pause, and when the morrow eve
Shall bring again pale Luna to the sky,
Then let us meet in spirit and commune
With her and nature, and gain strength to fill
The sphere where we may hap to be, and learn
In every hour to suffer, and endure.

LONG MEADOW, May, 1855. J. W. L.

## NAIL THIS TO THE DEMOCRATIC FLAG-STAFF!

LET THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY BE AGAIN HEARD.

The following is an extract from a draft of a proclamation, by President Washington, dated 1st January, 1795:

"Deeply penetrated with this sentiment I, George Washington, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens societies, and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday, the nineteenth of February next, as a day of public thanks-giving and prayer, and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the manifold and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a nation, particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite and by their union establish liberty with order, for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic, for the seasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection, and generally for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private, and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the kind Author of these blessings—graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of obligations to Him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of His favor, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—TO RENDER MORE AND MORE, A PROPITIOUS AND SAFE ASYLUM FOR THE UNFORTUNATE OF OTHER COUNTRIES—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality and piety; and, finally, to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind."

Washington knew the value of the Foreigner, since he had rendered such essential service to him in winning the independence and liberty of his country.—He said to him, in effect, I have created a home for you and yours, in all coming time where you may abide "under your own vine and fig tree and none shall harm you or make you afraid." Has he soons so degenerate as to interpose obstacles to the execution of his will?

In the outpouring of his gratitude to tha Unseen Hand through whose agency he had created us a nation, the good and great man, was not unmindful of the oppressed and distressed of other countries and desired that his own should "RENDER MORE AND MORE, A PROPITIOUS AND SAFE ASYLUM TO THEM." If he had possessed no other merit than that of his practical, just and enlarged philanthropy, there was enough to make him gloriously world renowned. Could he have imagined that in 60 years after he penned the above proclamation, that in his own beloved Virginia, there should exist a secret political society, against which his whole life was in hostility, undermining the very edifice which he had erected? Blush for your infamy—oh ye midnight political incendiarics, and retire into a recess darker, if possible, than any you have yet found, to atone for your sins. May God forgive you for the wrongs you have manifested so much willingness to perpetrate! If you have hearts in your bosoms, you will find it difficult to forgive yourselves.—*Enquirer*

## GLORIOUS RESULT!

The Spartan Band have covered themselves with glory. We have never seen our friends work with so much efficiency and enthusiasm. In spite of the heavy odds against us, we have not only held our own but have given *the laryest Democracy vote ever given* in this city. Gen. Pierce received in this city 1012 votes—and yesterday the vote for Mr. Wise was 1168 and for Jno. S. Caskie 1237! The noble efforts of the Richmond Democracy have, doubtless, secured the election of our gallant and accomplished representative to Congress.—*Richmond Enq., May 25.*

## TREASON TRIUMPHANT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It will be seen by our legislative record that, though Governor Gardner vetoed the infamous personal liberty bill, our Know-Nothing legislature signalized its Hegira by recklessly passing it into a law over the Governor's veto!

The federal constitution has never been respected by the more rabid of the Massachusetts abolition fanatics; and for years 'no union with slaveholders' has been their motto, while they denounced the constitution as 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.' Long before the fugitive slave law of 1850 was passed, these were their sayings. And since this act was passed they have forced upon the more moderate of this party the measure of nullification law, substantially the same with the personal liberty bill, which is now on the statute book.

But regard for the constitution, up to these evil days of Know-Nothingism, proved too strong for the efforts of fanaticism, and the cardinal measure of abolitionism was defeated. Thus a bill of this sort was lost in the Senate in 1850; a similar bill in 1852 passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. But from that time the abolitionists have urged it with unflagging zeal; and at last they have triumphed by crawling into power under the mask of Know-Nothingism.

The bill passed both branches by heavy majorities, and went in course to the governor. It is utterly impossible for any, not stultified by fanaticism, to deny that it contains provisions of law exactly similar to those which the supreme court of the United States has pronounced null and void; which are directly repugnant to the constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance of it; and which, if carried out, inevitably involve a conflict with the State and federal authorities. In such a plain case the governor could not do otherwise than exercise the veto power. To sign such a bill would be to sign himself a violator of his oath, and prove himself false to the constitution.

The veto of the governor states that he is unwilling to lead Massachusetts into a position hostile to the harmony of the confederacy, and hostile to the permanent interests of the Commonwealth. Well does he say, that the stigma of an unconstitutional enactment can never be effaced.—Well might he invoke the solemnities of the oaths which the members had taken, in behalf of the rights, and the honor, and the integrity of Massachusetts.

The appeal fell without effect on the fanatical body to which it was addressed.—What cared the abolitionists that composed it 'for our common parent, the United States?' What cared they for the decisions of the supreme court? What cared they for the facts stated by the Governor, that both the attorney-general and all the supreme justices of this State united to pronounce their bill, in clear and unmistakeable language, at war with the constitution of their country? They meant to *be* disloyal to the laws and the constitution. They desired to array the state government against the general government: and the greater the array of opinion which the Governor could rake up in support of the view that the personal liberty bill would do this, the stronger was the argument with them for holding on to it! They made haste, in both branches, to pass the bill over the head of the veto!

What else could be expected? Is not Know-Nothingism here completely under the control of abolitionsts? Did not free-soilers, at the start, get control of the secret lodges? Did they not infuse their element into every test action so completly, as to abolitionize the order? Could there be more convincing proof of this than the election of Henry Wilson for senator? Will he not push the freesoil programme, even though it should dissolve this Union? By this time, after his recent abolition speeches, what have these Southern national apologist done but to shut their mouths: for he abates not a jot of his abolitiouism. In a word, every movement of the Know-Nothings here has pointed, step by step, to this result of a nullification law.

The passage of this bill, legalizing treason and rebellion, is the crowning proof of the abolitionism of the Know-Nothing order. It is thoroughly steeped in this element. It will hesitate at nothing to accomplish its plans. Besides its religious persecutions, besides its proscription for birth, here at length Know-Nothingism has reached the zenith point of resistance to the laws of the land. It has wantonly trampled under foot the constitution of the country!—*Boston Post.*

IMPORTANT CONFESSION.—The New York Herald (K. N.) in the leading editorial of its issue of the 16th inst., characterizes the "Third Degree" obligation as a "MYSTERIOUS AND UNSATISFACTORY PLATFORM."


**NEW FIRM.**

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES
SULKIES, HARNESS. &c.

They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN M. JENNINGS
WILLIAM MASON.

April 3, 1855—tf

**MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!**

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE, Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health, healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial,

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOSEH.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT. DEBILITY.

*Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.*

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AD EYES.

*Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.*

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistular Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility; with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth City; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

**GREAT FALL STOCK OF**
*BOOKS AND STATIONERY*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
*No. 19 Main Street,*
NORFOLK, VA.

WOULD call the attention of Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and Parents to their large and extensive stock of

*BOOKS AND STATIONERY,*

now in store which they offer for sale on the most reasonable and advantageous terms. A large portion of their Fall stock having been selected and purchased for cash by one of the firm, from the largest manufacturers and publishers in the country, they are prepared to offer

SUCH INDUCEMENTS

to their friends and customers as will defy all competition.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of
*SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL,*
LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS,

in every department of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Their stock of *Blank Books* is very extensive, and embraces Ledgers, Journals, Record, Letter, Invoice, Cash, Memorandum Books, &c. The most complete and elegant assortment of Stationery to be found in the Southern country. Also, about one thousand Reams of Paper at unprecedented low prices.

V. & G. would request the Booksellers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and surrounding country to call and examine their stock before going North, and all who are in want of Books and Stationery, or any other article in their line of business, are requested to look in at their establishment, feeling confident that they will make permanent customers of all who may favor them with a call. oc 11

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned having determined to change his business, adopts this method of returning his thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal custom, and respectfully asks a continuance of their favors for his successor, Mr. Wm. Burgess, at the old stand large frame store, near the water.

☞ I would also remind those who are indebted to me for store accounts that I will take it most kindly if they will come forward and settle up their respective dues. I can be found during business hours, at my former place or at the store of Mr. Samuel Williams.

mh 27—tf A. H. CURRAN.

SPRING

CLOTHING. &c., for Boys 10 years old and upward.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

**TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS**

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are constantly doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

**SPRING.**

A GREAT number of SUMMER VESTS—White, buff and fig'd Marseilles, Cassimere, Cashmere, Brocade, Satin and Silk. In this lot of Vests is any color or quality.

PANTS—Black Doe-skin, light Cassimere, Italian Alpaca, Tweed Linen, plain and fancy; cotton and merino: a beautiful lot of white canvas duck and linen drill Pants.

COATS—Black, blue, brown, olive and green Cloth—White and fancy canvas duck, grass and gingham, cotton and mixed, &c.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.


**Proposals for Naval Supplies.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, &c.,
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock p. m, of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c. of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1856, Class No. 3 the whole by the 15th May 1856. Class No. 8 the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the first April 1856, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class No 9 and all following additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send to them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application *postage stamps* to insure their transmission, but applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 16th May, 1855.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy-agent at the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties: and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named are known to me as men of protract forwarded to the navy-agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

Date.

(Signature.)

(*The schedules which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after perty and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine, No 10, ash and cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust and cedar. No. 13, white-ash oar and hickory bars. No. 14, white-oak staves and heading. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oil. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire-wood. No. 37, oakum.

CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces. No 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 6, yellow-pine beams. No 7, yellow-pine mast timber. No 9, white pine. No 10, white-oak boards and butts, ash, cypress. No 11, black walnut and cherry. No 12, locust. No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No 15, blk spruce. No 16, lignumvitæ. No 17, composition and coyper nails. No 18, bar iron, steel. No 19, iron spikes, nails. No 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No 21, hardware. No 23, paints, oils. No 24, flax canvas. No 25, cotton canvas. No 26, flax and cotton twine. No 27, glass. No 28, leather. No 29, hose. No 30, brushes. No 31, bunting, dry goods. No 32, tar, pitch, rosin. No 33, oil, soap, tallow.—No 34, ship chandlery. No 35, stationery. No 36, fire-wood. No 37, oakum.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

NO 1, white-oak plank stock logs; NO 2, white-oak plank; NO 3, white-oak promiscuous timber; NO 4, white-oak keel pieces; NO 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs; NO 6, yellow-pine beams; NO 7, yellow-pine mast timber; NO 9, white pine; NO 10, ash, cypress, white-oak boards and butts; NO 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany; NO 12, locust; NO 13, white-ash oars, hickory bars; NO 14, white-oak staves and heading; NO 15, black spruce; NO 16, lignumvitæ; NO 17, composition and copper nails; NO 18, bar iron, steel; NO 19, iron spikes and nails. No 20, lead, zinc, tin; NO 21, hardware; NO 23, paints, oils; NO 24, flax canvas; NO 25, cotton canvas; NO 26, flax and cotton twine; NO 27, glass; NO 28, leather; NO 29, hose; NO 30, brushes; NO 31, bunting, dry goods; NO 32, pitch, rosin, tar; NO 33, oil, soap, tallow; NO 34, ship chandlery; NO 35, stationery; NO 36, fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

NO 1, white-oak plank stock logs; NO 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs; NO 9, white-pine; NO 10, ash and white-oak plank and boards; NO 13, white-ash oars and hickory bars; NO 15, black spruce; NO 17, composition and copper nails; NO 18, bar iron and steel; NO 19, iron spikes and nails; NO 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; NO 21, hardware; NO 23, paints, oils, &c.; NO 24, flax canvas; NO 25, cotton canvas; NO 26, flax and cotton twine; NO 27, glass; NO 28, leather; NO 29, hose; NO 20, brushes; NO 31, bunting, dry goods; NO 32, tar, pitch, rosin. No 33, oil, tallow, soap; NO 34, ship chandlery; NO 35, stationery; NO 36, fire-wood. No 37, oakum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class NO 4, white-oak keel pieces; NO 5, yellow pine plank stock logs; NO 9, white pine; NO 10, ash, cypress, white-oak boards and butts; NO 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany; NO 17, composition and copper nails; NO 18, bar iron, steel; NO 19, iron spikes, nails; NO 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; NO 21, hardware; NO 22, pig iron; NO 23, paints, oils, &c; NO 24, flax canvas; NO 25, cotton canvas; NO 26, flax and cotton twine; NO 27, glass; NO 28, leather; NO 29, hose: NO 30, brushes; NO 31, bunting, dry goods; NO 32, tar, pitch, rosin; NO 33, oil, soap, tallow, &c.; NO 36 ship chandlery; NO 35, stationery; NO 36, fir4, wood; NO 37, oakum; NO 38, tank and galley, or camboose, iron; NO 39, chain iron; NO 40, ingot copper.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

NO 1, white-oak plank stock logs; NO 2, white-oak plank; NO 3, white-oak promiscuous timber; NO 4, white-oak keel pieces; NO 5, yellow-pine plank stock timber; NO 6, yellow-pine beams; NO 7, yellow-pine mast timber; NO 9, white pine; NO 10, ash, cypress, elm; NO 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany; NO 12, locust; NO 13, white-ash oars, hickory bars; NO 15, black spruce; NO 16, lignumvitæ; NO 18, bar iron and steel; NO 19, iron spikes and nails; NO 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; NO 21, hardware; NO 22, pig iron; NO 23, paints, oils, &c.; NO 24, flax canvas; NO 25, cotton canvas; NO 26, flax and cotton twine; NO 27, glass; NO 28, leather; NO 29, hose; NO 30, brushes; NO 31, bunting, dry goods; NO 32, pitch, rosin, tar; NO 33, oil, tallow, soap; NO 34, ship chandlery; NO 35, stationery; NO 36, fire-wood; NO 37, oakum.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Class NO 1, white-oak plank stock logs; NO 2, white-oak plank; NO 13, white-ash oars, hickory bars; NO 17, composition and copper nails; NO 18, bar iron, steel; NO 19, iron spikes and nails; NO 21, hardware; NO 23, paints, oils, &c.; NO 35, stationery. May 22—1w

**"SMALL STORES" and "CANDLES," 1855—1856.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty days notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport Virginia, such quanities *only* of the following articls (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boxes, shaving | Combs, coarse |
| Brushes, shaving | Combs, fine |
| Brushes, scrubbing | Grass for hats |
| Brushes, shoe | Jack-knives |
| Brushes, clothes | Razors, in single cases |
| Buttons, navy vest | Razor straps, Ordways |
| Butons, navy medium | Scissors |
| Buttons, navy coat | Spoons |

Buttons, dead-eye Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax; in ¼-lb. cakes, pure
Cotton, spools of Nos 12 and 16 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz, each
texture 8 by 8 to ⅛ inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, darn-eyed, betweens
Ribbon, hat, best French blaek, 12 yards to the piece; width 1⅛ inch; texture, 14 by 21 to ⅛ inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz, to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality.
Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, ½ inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to ⅛ inch
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ½ inch wide.
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter
Mustard seed, American brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Pepper, red, American
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks for bottles, best quality.

*Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.*

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—*separate bid for 100,000 pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated 'white salt water soap" and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the countractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for 40,000 lbs.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals many be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

*The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.*

*Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.*

"SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, no proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the third, eighteen hundred and forty-six appropriation bill for the navy, approved August 10, 1846, shall be accepted unless the same be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be accepted unless accompanied by such guarantee, and after the acceptance of a proposal and notification thereof to the bidder or bidders they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so accepted and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the period of the proposal to be charged to the said bidder or bidders, and his or their sureties or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States in an action for the use of the Navy Department, in an action against either or all of said persons.

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, and it shall appear on the reverse, must be distinctly stated what article is offered; that the bids of all persons who have failed to comply with the conditions of former contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article by the account of any one party, either in his own name or in the name of his partner, clerk, or other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department: and that partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it shall be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular kinds of flour which are known to keep best in certain stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved March 27th, 1854.

May 15—4w


**BOOK BINDERY AND B**
*BOOK MANUFACTORY*

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would inform their friends that they have, at considerable expense fitted up a complete extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of a practical and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, binding and style of ruling; and to bind Magazines, music and printed books of every description in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States. It is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been long needed and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks